



THE COLONIST.



Vol. III. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 54.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SNOWSTORMS IN SWEDEN.

Mr. Justin McCarthy Declines Office.

A SURROCCO IN EGYPT.

Return of the Crown Prince.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 5.—Snowstorms have stopped railway traffic in Sweden and Denmark.

Justin McCarthy has declined the Deputy Speakership, being near-sighted.

A sand storm has been raging in Egypt for two days, stopping traffic in the Suez Canal. The Duke of Portland is dead.

The United States senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from all the treaty protocol.

Tupper intimated in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday, that the protocol would be placed in the hands of the leaders of the opposition.

The Crown Prince will return to Berlin at the end of March, by the desire of the Emperor.

Prince William has been authorized to sign decrees if necessary.

Special to the Colonist.

CAPE RAY, today. Wind north, fresh; clear and fine; no ice in sight. Steamer Mastiff passed west at 4 p.m. yesterday; no seals seen here yet this season.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today. Wind N.N.W., brisk; fine and clear. An unknown steamer went west early this morning, and the schooner Grover Cleveland inward at 10.10 a.m.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Room papers..... John Steer
"Excelsior" dories..... M. Monroe
Picked up—a Newfoundland pup..... see advt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Newfoundland Arbor Society will take place on this (TUESDAY) Evening at 8 o'clock, in the Home Industries Hall. The Public are invited to attend.
L. O'B. FURLONG,
mar5,5i,fp Secretary.



Room Papers!

Just Received, per ss Newfoundland,
10,000 PIECES
of the very latest designs in Room Papers, from 5-cts. per piece up to any price.

m6,th&s **JOHN STEER.**

LECTURE!

On this Tuesday Evg, March 6th, a lecture will be delivered in the Star of the Sea Hall, by the Rev. M. P. Morris, in aid of the orphanage boys at Villa Nova, subject: "The Two Golden Jubilees." Admission free—20 cents. Tickets to be had at all the book-stores. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. feb28

STEAMER NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING FIRST - CLASS, full-powered Steamers will be dispatched from Liverpool direct to Saint John's:—

S.S. Durham City (3092 tons) on 20th Mar.
S.S. Boston City (2334 tons) on 7th April.
S.S. Saint Louis (1862 tons) on 15th May.

Rate of Freight—22s. 6d., and 10 per cent. Primage. Apply to

C. A. BOWRING & CO., Liverpool.
Or, BOWRING BROTHERS, St. John's.
feb28,fp,till mar 21

PICKED UP.

PICKED UP, A FEW DAYS AGO, a Black Newfoundland Pup. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply at COLONIST office.
mar6,li

New Advertisements.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS!

We expect a brisk demand next month for

Excelsior Dories.

(And to prevent disappointment, we respectfully request from the Trade their orders for Spring delivery.)

M. MONROE, --AGENT.
mar6,5i,fp

LECTURE!

Under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, and under the auspices of the Board of Governors of the Methodist College, a Lecture will be delivered in the

College Hall, Thursday, 8th inst. by Rev. G. J. Bond, B. A.

SUBJECT: "PHOTOS FROM THE LAND OF PYRAMIDS AND PHARAOKS,"

(Illustrated by the Lantern and Lime Lights.) Doors open at 7.30; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents; tickets for reserved seats 20 cents, to be had at G. S. Milligan's bookstore and at the door. Proceeds in aid of the College Building Fund.
mar3

WANTED!

Two or Three Canmakers and Sealers

FOR NEXT SEASON.

feb29

M. MONROE.

SEALERS AHoy!

Belts, Sheaths, Knives, Steels

Eye Protectors, Elsinore and Napier Caps, Stockings, Knitted Cuffs,

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE SEAL FISHERY.

Selling at Lowest Cash Prices.

M. & J. TOBIN, 170 & 172 Duckworth Street.
mar2,3i,fp,eod

Paper Patterns!

THE "DOMESTIC" PAPER PATTERNS

Are more Dressy, Better-Fitting, and more easily put together than any others.

FULL STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

GARRETT BYRNE'S,

jan31,liw,fp

opp. New Post Office.

DORIES! DORIES! DORIES!

ON Sale by WILLIAM CAMPBELL

25 Dories.

These dories are built from the "Gloucester" model; special care has been taken in the selection of the lumber and workmanship, and we confidently recommend them as being equal to any imported dory.
feb21,fp

PRESERVE YOUR PRECIOUS EYESIGHT

FROM THE EFFECT OF THE

Bright Sun & Snow, by procuring a pair Colored or Smoked Glasses

From N. OHMAN,

february20

Atlantic Hotel Building.

"The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine.
oct15fp,tf,eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Station Books

FROM 4-CTS. UPWARDS.

HOLY WEEK BOOKS,
FROM 15-CTS. UPWARDS.

Prayer Books—from 5cts. to \$6.00 each.
Prayer Beads—from 4cts. to \$3.00 per pair.

GARRETT BYRNE,
feb15,liw,6w opp. New Post Office.



Post Office Notice.

Mails for Northern Districts

will be despatched from this office on
TUESDAY, 24th January
TUESDAY, 7th and 21st February
TUESDAY, 6th and 20th March
TUESDAY, 3rd and 17th April
and will close at 8 o'clock on morning of despatch.
General Post Office,
St. John's, 17th Jan., '88.

PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGERS!

A. D. 800-1497.

TRADITIONS OF a Western Land—
Prophecy of Seneca—Seneca and Columbus, a coincidence—Plato's "Atlantis"—Voyage of St. Brendan—St. Malo—Missions in Iceland—The Flato Saga, A.D. 860—Discovery of Greenland by Gunbiarn, 8-6—Re-Discovery by Eric Rand, 980—Discovery of America by Bjarni, 985—Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, discovered by Lief, 1000—It Myla, or Great Ireland—Vestiges of an Irish Colony in America—Episcopal Sees in Greenland, 1021 to 1400—Voyage of Zeno, 1380—Relics of John Guy's Colony at Cuper's Cove, or Cupid's.
See Very Rev. Dr. Howley's Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland, \$2.50 per copy.
feb7.

London and Provincial FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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All Classes of Property
INSURED ON EQUITABLE TERMS.

Prompt Settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE,

mar3,liw,fp

Agent for Newfoundland.

Battle of Fontenoy!

NOW READY!

PICTURE OF BATTLE OF FONTENOY.

—AND FOR SALE AT THE—

Cromo-Copying Co's. House,

One door west Furniture Show-rooms.

This picture is handsomely executed, and shows the exact position of the gallant Irish Brigade on that memorable day.

Framed in different styles to suit purchasers. Orders executed with dispatch. jan13

EDWIN MCLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish. jan25,fn,lv

NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES against infringing on or making my making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.

T. S. CALPIN.

T. S. CALPIN: Dear Sir,—My craft drove ashore last Fall at Black Island, with her 5-cwt anchor and 35 fathoms of chain out. I borrowed one of your 56 weight patents, put it out, and with a line to the windlass, this surprising little stockless anchor took my craft and contents off in safety. It is only when your anchor saves some craft and poor souls from getting in contact with an overwhelming reef or breaker, that your anchor will get its due appreciation. If large anchors are as good in proportion as the one I tested, everyone should use them. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.
P. M. JAMES,
feb24,lm,eod Capt. eph. 'Ariel,' Brigus.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

(continued.)

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL said that he had one word to say which he did not, however, intend to press, with relation to the third clause of the act last session. It was a subject upon which he had not offered any remarks when it passed, as he did not happen to be in the house at the time. The section he referred to enacted that no vessel should go to the seal fishery on a second trip after the first of April. As the act now stood it seemed to him to be a palpable absurdity as no sealer could return from a first trip and get ready for a second before that time, while on the other hand it was quite legitimate for the first trip to be prolonged weeks after that date. It would seem better to withdraw the present prohibition on second trips than to allow a man to remain out into the month of May, to prosecute the first trip and to prohibit a sealer who successfully prosecuted a first trip from afterwards utilizing the time remaining for the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Mr. MORINE said he was a member of the committee which conferred with the Legislative Council upon this matter, and the position of doing away with the second trips of steamers was urged by him there. Rather, however, than allow the bill to be defeated, the objection was withdrawn. It is hoped that the hon. member will not press the point.

Mr. KEAN was glad that the remarks made by him last session on the subject had been copper-fastened by the observations of the hon. mover, whose experience in such matters was superior to any member of the Legislative Council. He was opposed to first section of last session's bill which compelled the crew to go out on the ice to watch the seals knowing how impracticable such a measure would prove and the danger to which the men would be exposed. Those objections need not now be repeated. He agreed with the provision of the present bill which said that no seals should be panned before the twentieth day of March. They had noticed that the seals brought in of late were smaller than they were in former years. Seals grew very fast. Even two or three days would make a great deal of difference in their size. Of course the men, in consequence of the rafting of the ice, could not make much progress before the 18th or 20th of March, but if they were allowed to pan before that time they would kill the seals indiscriminately. Under this reception they would only take those which would be of most value to them. The objection raised by the hon. member to the fourth clause had some weight with him for a time; but on further consideration of the matter, he felt that the crew should also be held responsible for an infringement of the act. He held same view as the hon. Receiver General regarding the date to be fixed for the second trips of steamers. It was not right to say that a steamer should not go upon a second trip after a certain date. It would have been far better that second trips were prohibited altogether. However, if the bill was passed in its present form, the hon. mover will have accomplished a great deal; and so far as he was concerned, he was glad that the men would not be compelled to expose themselves to the danger of watching the seals.

Mr. MORRIS said that he was not here when the house went into committee on the bill; but on looking over it, he thought that the word "crew" should be stricken out. It was a fact that very few of the men who went to the ice knew what the provisions of the law were regarding the seal fishery; consequently, they ought not to be made responsible for penalties, more particularly if they acted under the instructions of the captain. He believed the object of the act would be sufficiently carried out by making the master and owner responsible for penalties.

CAPT. DAWE would inform the hon. member that while he was absent the same question was raised by Mr. Morine, and he stated then that it was not likely that the master, who got only six-pence for each seal, would send his men to do an act that would render him liable to a penalty of four dollars for each seal so brought in. He knew a case in which seals were taken by the men without the knowledge, and contrary to the instructions of the master, for which the latter was afterwards obliged to pay. It was to meet such a case as this that the word "crew" had been inserted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with some amendments. The bill was then read a third time and ordered to be taken to the legislative Council by a deputation of the house, to consist of Captain Dawe and Mr. Murphy.

The house then adjourned till Monday at half-past 3 o'clock.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—General emeute is expected in Russian Universities, March 13. The police are on the alert.

Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"If you would but lie down my lady," said Rosa, "and close your eyes you would fall asleep, and morning would soon be here. Morning must bring good news."

"If you would but believe, my lady, how easily these things happen," said the nurse. "For a letter to be delayed in posting—for a gentleman to lose a train—are the most common things in the world."

Even Bennet, the butler, had made his way under some pretext to her, and said—

"I would not be anxious my lady. If there was any accident—anything the matter—you must have heard. You will find my lady, some trivial, unforeseen circumstance, hardly worth noticing, has occasioned the delay."

She thanked them, the three faithful servants, who were devoted to her forever afterward; she tried to smile as she said she should want nothing more, they could leave her; but her heart was smitten in its anguish and desolation. It was a relief when they had gone and she could wonder through the silent house at her will. The full, white glory of the June moonlight lay out side, great silver shafts of light lay over the floors, mysterious shadows filled the soft gloom. She carried a wax taper—the fitful light of which made her dazzling beauty even more fair—to his study, where she could kiss the last things his hands had touched; to his room where she could kiss the pillows on which his head had rested; to the dressing-room where so many signs of his presence were to be seen; and then the same weary round again. She caught sight of herself once in one of the tall mirrors, and was terrified at her white face and white lips.

"Where was he?" she cried in her heart, the whole night long. What was he doing?—what kept him from her?—what was the awful sense of horror, of coming evil that paralyzed her whole soul sick with dread—why did everything bear that strange unfamiliar aspect, as though they were seen through the maze of sorrow and death?

Yet what had happened?—why was she wandering through the house with white face and wrung hands? Simply nothing, but that her husband had gone away suddenly, and had not returned at the time mentioned. Some wives would not only have enjoyed the holiday, but would have made the most of it. Why should she suffer?—he would be here to-morrow. But her heart forbade her hope; one morning had come and gone without bringing him, so would the next; her fate had gone, yet she could not tell why. All evidence of worshipping love surrounded her; there was no gift so great but that he had lavished on her; everywhere her eyes fell there was some trace of his abounding love for her. There, in the state drawing-room, hung that magnificent portrait of him, that was considered Mil-lais' best work. The handsome debbonair face smiled out from the canvas—the blue, frank, laughing eyes, the beautiful mouth, with its somewhat sensuous lines and curves—a brave gallant young face, yet with a latent weakness. She stood before it, taper in hand.

"Oh, love, where are you?" she cried. "Speak to me, beautiful mouth; look at me, beautiful eyes. Oh, love, my love, where are you? Why do you stay away from me?"

Was it her fancy, or the flicker of the wax taper, but it seemed to her that a subtle, curious smile came over the pictured face. She hastened away. Ah! she was the rosy light in the eastern sky; there was the first faint twitter from the downy nests—it was morning.

She did not say to herself, as queens in their prison cells have done. "This is the day on which I must die," yet, in a certain sense, it was true. This day—the dawn of which was ushered in with pomp of gold and crimson, with bloom of flowers and song of birds—was the day on which all things best

and brightest in this world died to her.

From the sundown till the breakfast hour time was all blank to her; the nurse who grieved over, but thought her foolishly nervous, brought the children to see her, in all the freshness and glory of their early bath, but the beautiful young mother had neither heart nor strength to speak; Gordon's eyes, so like his father's, wounded her heart; the saucy laugh of the baby girl was like the stab of a sword.

"I shall feel better after breakfast, nurse," she said, "bring them to me then."

There were gleams of sunshine, sudden gusts of perfumed air, a glory of music from all the green trees round, and then she was roused by the sound of the breakfast bell.

She went down. Rosa had dressed her and kept her alive, as it were, by saying:

"The post-boy will be here soon, my lady, and then you are sure to hear news."

When she had seen her young mistress in the breakfast-room, the dauntless maid went out to the butler.

"Bennet," she said, "my lady has been eating nothing since yesterday at noon; what ever happens do not let the post-bag come in until she has taken some breakfast."

"Why, young woman? asked the old butler sternly, "do you think there will be bad news?"

"I am sure of it," said Rosa; "there never can be anything but bad news where men are concerned."

"My good Rosa," began the butler, in stately accents; but Rosa had hastened away.

If ever a woman lived in whose opinion men stood low and of poor account, it was Rosa Clamp. Lady Rydal rang the bell, and asked for the post-bag; the butler said it was rather later than usual that morning, but he would bring it in the moment it came. He watched with careful eyes until his mistress had taken some tea, and had eaten something, then he went to fetch the letter-bag.

The breakfast-room was a pretty, cheerful apartment, the long French windows of which opened on to a beautiful green lawn shaded with white syringa-trees; low wooden chairs were placed amongst them, a fountain played in the midst, and tame white doves fluttered round it. The whole place was surrounded with high, ivy-covered walls, and this was Lady Rydal's favorite spot.

Bennet brought, in the post-bag and took it to where she was sitting under the boughs of the tall syringa-trees. She had resolved to control herself, but the old man thought her white face, her quivering lips, and trembling hands the most pitiful sight he had seen under the summer sun.

He knew that a prayer rose from her heart to her lips, and if that old man could have walked a thousand miles to have brought her husband home, he would have done so. Suddenly a smile, bright as the sunshine in Heaven, broke over her face. She took up a letter and looked at the butler.

"It is all right, Bennet," she said, "this is a letter from Sir Lionel."

The green grass under her feet was studded with white daisies and golden auriculas; all the rest of the letters fell on it—the post bag, too, and Lady Rydal leaned back in her pretty garden-chair to read the letter her husband had sent her. We all like to keep with us a pleasant picture of the thing we love as we saw it last. Take with you, reader, through the pages of this story the picture of Lady Rydal as she received her death blow. Remember she is still quite young—she was married at eighteen, and is now in her twenty-third year; she has never known a sorrow; she has been a loved and petted child; a loved and petted wife; she married for love, and has the most true and passionate love for her handsome, debonair young husband; and what is the saddest of all to remember is this, that her fate is no unusual one—that hundreds of fair wives in this century of luxury and sin have suffered the same fate.

(to be continued.)

The last words of a man condemned to death. As the fatal moment approaches he asks the hangman; "What is to-day?" "Monday," murmurs the executioner. "Monday? A nice way to begin the week."

PORK. - - PORK.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.23 barrels Prime Mess Pork
14 barrels Jowles
23 barrels Pates
10 barrels Feet.

mar5

KEROSENE OIL!

20 CASKS BOSTON KEROSENE OIL.
On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

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\$4.50.

(Four dollars and fifty cents, only)

"CENTENNIAL"

This excellent Family Flour we offer at \$4.50 per barrel. The best value in the market.

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Clift, Wood & Co.

Latest Magazines and New Books.

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, FOR

March

Myra's Journal, for February

Century Magazine, for February

Hazel's Annual Cyclopaedia, for 1888

The Fair God, by Lew Wallace, paper 45 cents, cloth 60 cents.

Ben-Hur, by Lew Wallace, paper 30 cents, cloth 50 cents

Past and Present, by Thomas Carlyle, 30 cents

Scotch readings, by A. G. Murdoch, 30 cents

What to Read at Entertainments, by F. Lang-bridge, 50 cents

Vashti, by Mrs. A. J. E. Wilson, cloth 60 cents

St. Elmo, by Mrs. A. J. E. Wilson, cloth 60 cents

Inez, by Mrs. A. J. E. Wilson, cloth 60 cents

Macaria, by Mrs. A. J. E. Wilson, cloth 60 cents

mar25

J. F. Chisholm.

Granulated and Crystalized

SUGAR.

WE WILL SELL A FEW BARRELS

Crystalized and Granulated Sugar

at 50s. or \$10.00 per cwt.

(TO CLOSE SALES.)

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CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AND SHOES

—AT—

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Boys' Patent Alberts,

Boys' Buttoned Shoes,

Girls' Patent Strapp Slippers,

Girls' Kid Shoes.

jan5

Banking Schooner for Sale.

The Fast-sailing Schooner "S.A.B."

51 tons burthen, per register; 31 years old; hard-

wood timbered and planked; galvanized fasten-

ed. Well found in Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c.

Would make a desirable Banker. This vessel was

built under owner's own inspection, and has been

built for freight and speed combined.

feb24

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Men's Carpet Shoes, cheap

Women's Polar Slippers, 20 cents per pair

The New Rubber Creeper; Plushes, in all colors

Women's L. R. Shoes, 30 cents per pair

Children's Woolen Hose; Dress Laces, all colors

Crape Cord, all colors; Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs

Men's Snow Boots, cheap.

feb20

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CREAM TARTAR

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO

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or any injurious materials.

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Winter Bargains at
J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.

Everything at Wonderful Low Prices.

Our Cheap Sale will Run During the Winter

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3, Arcade Buildings, 3.

We have the Bargains, and you will save something if you even buy ten cents worth from our stores. jan30,fp

For sale at A. P. JORDAN'S Stores,
(Nos. 178 and 180 Water Street.)

New lot Choice Dairy Butter

A Splendid lot of Choice Teas—just received

A Fresh supply of Beautiful Coffee—in 1-lb and 7-lb tins

A New Stock Delicious Cocoa—Allen's Homœopathic

A Fresh Supply Macaroni—in 2-lb tins—a desirable article of food for this season.

—ALSO—

A few of the Famous "Star" brand Hams equal to any Belfast; Colman's Mustard in 1/4 & 1lb tins Colman's Starch and Bartlett's Blacking; Soaps—fancy toilet and an endless variety other brands And in Stock—A large and well-selected stock of Cigars—choice brands—and offered at very low rates, to make room for new stock.

American Oil Clothes—Towers' "Fish" brand, the only Oil Clothes suitable for Bankers.

Special attention paid to the Retail Trade. First-class goods at the lowest possible prices, and an early call respectfully solicited.

feb25

A. P. JORDAN.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY

Doctor Howley's History of Newfoundland.

\$2.50 a copy. Cash must accompany all orders.

jan7,tf

Matches. Matches. Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

Just Received Per S.S. Iceland from Boston,

MATCHES IN 10 GROSS CASES,

Zinc Washboards in bbls. of half dozen each.

JOHN J. O'REILLY.

270 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

oct26.

Now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 60 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary. The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd. 857,tf

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—AND—
EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

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dec7

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CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times. We have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoe-makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years. The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a fine needle with given size thread
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4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

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Monuments, Headstones,
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substantial work guaranteed.
Sample sheet and estimate sent
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I invite the public, to inspect my large and very excellent stock

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee
solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited.
Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

ap20,3m,fp,w&cs

JAMES MCINTYRE.

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for
Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1887:

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
Reserve	£244,576 19 11
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 10
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895 12 6

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147 3 2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment and interest)	124,717 7 11

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices, — EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA.

General Agent for Nfld.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Co

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,161,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of
Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.
The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information,
may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

Agents for St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,y

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest
Financial Institution in the World.No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policyholders; and no other
Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. H. RENDELL.

Agent at Newfoundland

HERRING NETS.

We have now on hand a choice assortment of Herring
Nets, of excellent quality, of the following
sizes:—2, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 23, 23½, 24, 24½, 25, 25½, 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½, 29, 29½, 30, 30½, 31, 31½, 32, 32½, 33, 33½, 34, 34½, 35, 35½, 36, 36½, 37, 37½, 38, 38½, 39, 39½, 40, 40½, 41, 41½, 42, 42½, 43, 43½, 44, 44½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 47, 47½, 48, 48½, 49, 49½, 50, 50½, 51, 51½, 52, 52½, 53, 53½, 54, 54½, 55, 55½, 56, 56½, 57, 57½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 60, 60½, 61, 61½, 62, 62½, 63, 63½, 64, 64½, 65, 65½, 66, 66½, 67, 67½, 68, 68½, 69, 69½, 70, 70½, 71, 71½, 72, 72½, 73, 73½, 74, 74½, 75, 75½, 76, 76½, 77, 77½, 78, 78½, 79, 79½, 80, 80½, 81, 81½, 82, 82½, 83, 83½, 84, 84½, 85, 85½, 86, 86½, 87, 87½, 88, 88½, 89, 89½, 90, 90½, 91, 91½, 92, 92½, 93, 93½, 94, 94½, 95, 95½, 96, 96½, 97, 97½, 98, 98½, 99, 99½, 100, 100½, 101, 101½, 102, 102½, 103, 103½, 104, 104½, 105, 105½, 106, 106½, 107, 107½, 108, 108½, 109, 109½, 110, 110½, 111, 111½, 112, 112½, 113, 113½, 114, 114½, 115, 115½, 116, 116½, 117, 117½, 118, 118½, 119, 119½, 120, 120½, 121, 121½, 122, 122½, 123, 123½, 124, 124½, 125, 125½, 126, 126½, 127, 127½, 128, 128½, 129, 129½, 130, 130½, 131, 131½, 132, 132½, 133, 133½, 134, 134½, 135, 135½, 136, 136½, 137, 137½, 138, 138½, 139, 139½, 140, 140½, 141, 141½, 142, 142½, 143, 143½, 144, 144½, 145, 145½, 146, 146½, 147, 147½, 148, 148½, 149, 149½, 150, 150½, 151, 151½, 152, 152½, 153, 153½, 154, 154½, 155, 155½, 156, 156½, 157, 157½, 158, 158½, 159, 159½, 160, 160½, 161, 161½, 162, 162½, 163, 163½, 164, 164½, 165, 165½, 166, 166½, 167, 167½, 168, 168½, 169, 169½, 170, 170½, 171, 171½, 172, 172½, 173, 173½, 174, 174½, 175, 175½, 176, 176½, 177, 177½, 178, 178½, 179, 179½, 180, 180½, 181, 181½, 182, 182½, 183, 183½, 184, 184½, 185, 185½, 186, 186½, 187, 187½, 188, 188½, 189, 189½, 190, 190½, 191, 191½, 192, 192½, 193, 193½, 194, 194½, 195, 195½, 196, 196½, 197, 197½, 198, 198½, 199, 199½, 200, 200½, 201, 201½, 202, 202½, 203, 203½, 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206, 206½, 207, 207½, 208, 208½, 209, 209½, 210, 210½, 211, 211½, 212, 212½, 213, 213½, 214, 214½, 215, 215½, 216, 216½, 217, 217½, 218, 218½, 219, 219½, 220, 220½, 221, 221½, 222, 222½, 223, 223½, 224, 224½, 225, 225½, 226, 226½, 227, 227½, 228, 228½, 229, 229½, 230, 230½, 231, 231½, 232, 232½, 233, 233½, 234, 234½, 235, 235½, 236, 236½, 237, 237½, 238, 238½, 239, 239½, 240, 240½, 241, 241½, 242, 242½, 243, 243½, 244, 244½, 245, 245½, 246, 246½, 247, 247½, 248, 248½, 249, 249½, 250, 250½, 251, 251½, 252, 252½, 253, 253½, 254, 254½, 255, 255½, 256, 256½, 257, 257½, 258, 258½, 259, 259½, 260, 260½, 261, 261½, 262, 262½, 263, 263½, 264, 264½, 265, 265½, 266, 266½, 267, 267½, 268, 268½, 269, 269½, 270, 270½, 271, 271½, 272, 272½, 273, 273½, 274, 274½, 275, 275½, 276, 276½, 277, 277½, 278, 278½, 279, 279½, 280, 280½, 281, 281½, 282, 282½, 283, 283½, 284, 284½, 285, 285½, 286, 286½, 287, 287½, 288, 288½, 289, 289½, 290, 290½, 291, 291½, 292, 292½, 293, 293½, 294, 294½, 295, 295½, 296, 296½, 297, 297½, 298, 298½, 299, 299½, 300, 300½, 301, 301½, 302, 302½, 303, 303½, 304, 304½, 305, 305½, 306, 306½, 307, 307½, 308, 308½, 309, 309½, 310, 310½, 311, 311½, 312, 312½, 313, 313½, 314, 314½, 315, 315½, 316, 316½, 317, 317½, 318, 318½, 319, 319½, 320, 320½, 321, 321½, 322, 322½, 323, 323½, 324, 324½, 325, 325½, 326, 326½, 327, 327½, 328, 328½, 329, 329½, 330, 330½, 331, 331½, 332, 332½, 333, 333½, 334, 334½, 335, 335½, 336, 336½, 337, 337½, 338, 338½, 339, 339½, 340, 340½, 341, 341½, 342, 342½, 343, 343½, 344, 344½, 345, 345½, 346, 346½, 347, 347½, 348, 348½, 349, 349½, 350, 350½, 351, 351½, 352, 352½, 353, 353½, 354, 354½, 355, 355½, 356, 356½, 357, 357½, 358, 358½, 359, 359½, 360, 360½, 361, 361½, 362, 362½, 363, 363½, 364, 364½, 365, 365½, 366, 366½, 367, 367½, 368, 368½, 369, 369½, 370, 370½, 371, 371½, 372, 372½, 373, 373½, 374, 374½, 375, 375½, 376, 376½, 377, 377½, 378, 378½, 379, 379½, 380, 380½, 381, 381½, 382, 382½, 383, 383½, 384, 384½, 385, 385½, 386, 386½, 387, 387½, 388, 388½, 389, 389½, 390, 390½, 391, 391½, 392, 392½, 393, 393½, 394, 394½, 395, 395½, 396, 396½, 397, 397½, 398, 398½, 399, 399½, 400, 400½, 401, 401½, 402, 402½, 403, 403½, 404, 404½, 405, 405½, 406, 406½, 407, 407½, 408, 408½, 409, 409½, 410, 410½, 411, 411½, 412, 412½, 413, 413½, 414, 414½, 415, 415½, 416, 416½, 417, 417½, 418, 418½, 419, 419½, 420, 420½, 421, 421½, 422, 422½, 423, 423½, 424, 424½, 425, 425½, 426, 426½, 427, 427½, 428, 428½, 429, 429½, 430, 430½, 431, 431½, 432, 432½, 433, 433½, 434, 434½, 435, 435½, 436, 436½, 437, 437½, 438, 438½, 439, 439½, 440, 440½, 441, 441½, 442, 442½, 443, 443½, 444, 444½, 445, 445½, 446, 446½, 447, 447½, 448, 448½, 449, 449½, 450, 450½, 451, 451½, 452, 452½, 453, 453½, 454, 454½, 455, 455½, 456, 456½, 457, 457½, 458, 458½, 459, 459½, 460, 460½, 461, 461½, 462, 462½, 463, 463½, 464, 464½, 465, 465½, 466, 466½, 467, 467½, 468, 468½, 469, 469½, 470, 470½, 471, 471½, 472, 472½, 473, 473½, 474, 474½, 475, 475½, 476, 476½, 477, 477½, 478, 478½, 479, 479½, 480, 480½, 481, 481½, 482, 482½, 483, 483½, 484, 484½, 485, 485½, 486, 486½, 487, 487½, 488, 488½, 489, 489½, 490, 490½, 491, 491½, 492, 492½, 493, 493½, 494, 494½, 495, 495½, 496, 496½, 497, 497½, 498, 498½, 499, 499½, 500, 500½, 501, 501½, 502, 502½, 503, 503½, 504, 504½, 505, 505½, 506, 506½, 507, 507½, 508, 508½, 509, 509½, 510, 510½, 511, 511½, 512, 512½, 513, 513½, 514, 514½, 515, 515½, 516, 516½, 517, 517½, 518, 518½, 519, 519½, 520, 520½, 521, 521½, 522, 522½, 523, 523½, 524, 524½, 525, 525½, 526, 526½, 527, 527½, 528, 528½, 529, 529½, 530, 530½, 531, 531½, 532, 532½, 533, 533½, 534, 534½, 535, 535½, 536, 536½, 537, 537½, 538, 538½, 539, 539½, 540, 540½, 541, 541½, 542, 542½, 543, 543½, 544, 544½, 545, 545½, 546, 546½, 547, 547½, 548, 548½, 549, 549½, 550, 550½, 551, 551½, 552, 552½, 553, 553½, 554, 554½, 555, 555½, 556, 556½, 557, 557½, 558, 558½, 559, 559½, 560, 560½, 561, 561½, 562, 562½, 563, 563½, 564, 564½, 565, 565½, 566, 566½, 567, 567½, 568, 568½, 569, 569½, 570, 570½, 571, 571½, 572, 572½, 573, 573½, 574, 574½, 575, 575½, 576, 576½, 577, 577½, 578, 578½, 579, 579½, 580, 580½, 581, 581½, 582, 582½, 583, 583½, 584, 584½, 585, 585½, 586, 586½, 587, 587½, 588, 588½, 589, 589½, 590, 590½, 591, 591½, 592, 592½, 593, 593½, 594, 594½, 595, 595½, 596, 596½, 597, 597½, 598, 598½, 599, 599½, 600, 600½, 601, 601½, 602, 602½, 603, 603½, 604, 604½, 605, 605½, 606, 606½, 607, 607½, 608, 608½, 609, 609½, 610, 610½, 611, 611½, 612, 612½, 613, 613½, 614, 614½, 615, 615½, 616, 616½, 617, 617½, 618, 618½, 619, 619½, 620, 620½, 621, 621½, 622, 622½, 623, 623½, 624, 624½, 625, 625½, 626, 626½, 627, 627½, 628, 628½, 629, 629½, 630, 630½, 631, 631½, 632, 632½, 633, 633½, 634, 634½, 635, 635½, 636, 636½, 637, 637½, 638, 638½, 639, 639½, 640, 640½, 641, 641½, 642, 642½, 643, 643½, 644, 644½, 645, 645½, 646, 646½, 647, 647½, 648, 648½, 649, 649½, 650, 650½, 651, 651½, 652, 652½, 653, 653½, 654, 654½, 655, 655½, 656, 656½, 657, 657½, 658, 658½, 659, 659½, 660, 660½, 661, 661½, 662, 662½, 663, 663½, 664, 664½, 665, 665½, 666, 666½, 667, 667½, 668, 668½, 669, 669½, 670, 670½, 671, 671½, 672, 672½, 673, 673½, 674, 674½, 675, 675½, 676, 676½, 677, 677½, 678, 678½, 679, 679½, 680, 680½, 681, 681½, 682, 682½, 683, 683½, 684, 684½, 685, 685½, 686, 686½, 687, 687½, 688, 688½, 689, 689½, 690, 690½, 691, 691½, 692, 692½, 693, 693½, 694, 694½, 695, 695½, 696, 696½, 697, 697½, 698, 698½, 699, 699½, 700, 700½, 701, 701½, 702, 702½, 703, 703½, 704, 704½, 705, 705½, 706, 706½, 707, 707½, 708, 708½, 709, 709½, 710, 710½, 711, 711½, 712, 712½, 713, 713½, 714, 714½, 715, 715½, 716, 716½, 717, 717½, 718, 718½, 719, 719½, 720, 720½, 721, 721½, 722, 722½, 723, 723½, 724, 724½, 725, 725½, 726, 726½, 727, 727½, 728, 728½, 729, 729½, 730, 730½, 731, 731½, 732, 732½, 733, 733½, 734, 734½, 735, 735½, 736, 736½, 737, 737½, 738, 738½, 739, 739½, 740, 740½, 741, 741½, 742, 742½, 743, 743½, 744, 744½, 745, 745½, 746, 746½, 747, 747½, 748, 748½, 749, 749½, 750, 750½, 751, 751½, 752, 752½, 753, 753½, 754, 754½, 755, 755½, 756, 756½, 757, 757½, 758, 758½, 759, 759½, 760, 760½, 761, 761½, 762, 762½, 763, 763½, 764, 764½, 765, 765½, 766, 766½, 767, 767½, 768, 768½, 769, 769½, 770, 770½, 771, 771½, 772, 772½, 773, 773½, 774, 774½, 775, 775½, 776, 776½, 777, 777½, 778, 778½, 779, 779½, 780, 780½, 781, 781½, 782, 782½, 783, 783½, 784, 784½, 785, 785½, 786, 786½, 787, 787½, 788, 788½, 789, 789½, 790, 790½, 791, 791½, 792, 792½, 793, 793½, 794, 794½, 795, 795½, 796, 796½, 797, 797½, 798, 798½, 799, 799½, 800, 800½, 801, 801½, 802, 802½, 803, 803½, 804, 804½, 805, 805½, 806, 806½, 807, 807½, 808, 808½, 809, 809½, 810, 810½, 811, 811½, 812, 812½, 813, 813½, 814, 814½, 815, 815½, 816, 816½, 817, 817½, 818, 818½, 819, 819½, 820, 820½, 821, 821½, 822, 822½, 823, 823½, 824, 824½, 825, 825½, 826, 826½, 827, 827½, 828, 828½, 829, 829½, 830, 830½, 831, 831½, 832, 832½, 833, 833½, 834, 834½, 835, 835½, 836, 836½, 837, 837½, 838, 838½, 839, 839½, 840, 840½, 841, 841½, 842, 842½, 843, 843½, 844, 844½, 845, 845½, 846, 846½, 847, 847½, 848, 848½, 849, 849½, 850, 850½, 851, 851½, 852, 852½, 853, 853½, 854, 854½, 855, 855½, 856, 856½, 857, 857½, 858, 858½, 859, 859½, 860, 860½, 861, 861½, 862, 862½, 863, 863½, 864, 864½, 865, 865½, 866, 866½, 867, 867½, 868, 868½, 869, 869½, 870, 870½, 871, 871½, 872, 872½, 873, 873½, 874, 874½, 875, 875½, 876, 876½, 877, 877½, 878, 878½, 879, 879½, 880, 880½, 881, 881½, 882, 882½, 883, 883½, 884, 884½, 885, 885½, 886, 886½, 887, 887½, 888,

Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.

Opening of the Dominion Legislature.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24, 1888.

On yesterday the Second Session of the Sixth General Assembly of the Dominion Parliament was opened by Lord Lansdowne, with the usual pomp and circumstances on such occasions. As it is an "open secret" in political circles that Newfoundland will be knocking at the door of Confederation for admittance (more's the pity) the Address of the Governor General may of interest to our readers. It was as follows:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of the parliamentary session, and to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country. Although the labors of the husbandman have not been rewarded in some portions of the Dominion by an adequate return, the harvest of last year has on the whole been plentiful, while in Manitoba and the North-West Territories it was one of remarkable abundance. The negotiations between her majesty's government and that of the United States for the adjustment of what is known as "the fishery question," have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfactory to both nations. The treaty with the papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give effect to its provisions.

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary conditional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies were found to be in conflict and to require authoritative adjustment. As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of the railway acts.

Experience has shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the act respecting the election of members to the house of commons more effective and more convenient in its operation, you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statute. The act respecting controverted elections may likewise require attention with a view to the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set at rest.

My government have availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the recess to consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the act respecting the election franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its operation.

The growth of the North-West Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and legislation effecting those portions of the Dominion, and a bill for that purpose will be laid before you. A bill will be submitted to you to make a larger portion of the modern laws of England applicable to the province of Manitoba and to the North-West territories in regard to matters which are within the control of the parliament of Canada, but which have not as yet been made the subject of Canadian legislation.

Among other measures bills will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, to the civil service act and to the audits of the public accounts. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts for the past year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interests which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

Though the fishery treaty is vigorously denounced by the Opposition press, it will meet the approval of parliament, and eventually the country generally. Anything is better than a state of irritation between us and our Republican neighbors, which might eventually lead to open hostilities.

The government having secured some of the bye-elections during the recess, Sir John MacDonald meets parliament with an increased majority. But he came back from the last general election with such a scant majority that he has not been in the same high spirits as had been his wont when pointing to his serried columns of faithful followers. In hope of securing support Sir John, Tupper, Thompson, and others, would like to have Newfoundland incorporated with the Dominion. They will be influenced more by their political weakness than any thing else to promise all manner of advantages to Newfoundland to wheedle it into Confederation. The example of the Maritime Provinces should not be lost on the hardy toilers of the sea on the borders of the Atlantic.

MORE ANON.

THE ALLAN CONTRACT.

A schoolmaster on the Southern Shore was once asked by a committee of the House of Assembly to give his opinion on the fisheries of this colony. I may say that he was an Irish educator of youth, and he gave his judgment in these memorable words: "I have been engaged in the cod-fishery fifty-six years in many forms; after all the time I may be as blind as a novice. I give my synopsis of the fishery system according to conscience, erudition and intellect." And following the example of this immortal dominie, I give my opinion according to conscience, erudition and intellect. My contention in this argument is that instead of the Allan contract being "an expensive luxury," as the Telegram puts it, "that we cannot afford to pay," it actually does pay the colony. I put, outside the question, the important argument that to annul the contract would be a distinctly retrograde movement, and that to put an end to direct steam communication with England and America would disarrange trade and throw our business arrangements into great confusion. I stick to the one contention, that the contract pays. I have never attempted to show that the Allans were philanthropists. They did not put on their steamers to please the proud people of St. John's; it was done on entirely business principles. The shorter catechism of the Scotch Church says that the "chief end of man is to save his soul," and another Scotch maxim, and generally accepted principle, is that the chief end of business is to "make it pay." I need not tell my readers that nearly all our revenue comes from the custom house, and by far the largest part of our duties are raised on manufactured goods, and those principally from the United Kingdom. Our trade, for many reasons, runs in this groove, and will continue to do so until it is entirely revolutionized. This being the case, the increased facilities for trade given by regular fortnightly mail communication has been the means, in conjunction with increased facilities of telegraph communication given us by that hated and despised monopoly—the Anglo-American Telegraph Company—of largely increasing our trade and thereby increasing our revenue. A mercantile friend has pointed out to me two facts which I lost sight of in my former communication. 1st. That the Allan line had virtually created the large business now done in fruit, which amounted last year to \$51,819. All of this, except a fraction, came from England, and was carried by the Allan line. To prove this we will take the article of fresh fruit, oranges and grapes—\$8,715 in value: 7,233 came from England; \$850 from the United States; Canada, \$612; and Spain, \$28. On these various articles of fruit \$15,747 duty was collected. Nearly all the increase in this important item in our revenue is due to the hated Allan line. Secondly, as my mercantile friend pointed out to me, look at the increased revenue from letters. Ten years ago the revenue of the post office was \$15,600, now it is over \$30,000 per annum, and increasing this present year at a still higher rate. Of course the railway has immensely increased the post-office business; but a very large proportion of the improved post office revenue is due to the Allan line.

I put, outside the question, the great convenience enjoyed by the public in getting their correspondence quickly and regularly, the facilities to the trade in having sure, swift, and safe steam communication with Europe and America, and the great comfort, good health and enjoyment derived by the public and the Legislature in sucking oranges, thus keeping themselves cool all through their "heated debates." I confine myself to the one solid argument that the Allan contract pays.

POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

BOYS' BAD HABITS.

One of the first reforms which should be made under the new Municipal arrangements, which it is to be hoped will come in force during the present year, should be in the direction of preventing boys under a certain age, (say sixteen) from smoking tobacco. Every person walking the streets of this city must notice the number of lads, some of them not over ten years of age, who can be seen daily with pipes in their mouths smoking along the way. Sometimes in the first stages of smoking the young urchins seclude themselves in some corner, or repair to the wharves; but they soon become bolder, and are not ashamed to be seen smoking on the public street. Whether the parents of these boys know the condition of things or not, we are not in a position to say; but this much is apparent to the most careless thinker on the matter, that unless the police are instructed to arrest boys under a prescribed age, when found smoking, or an officer or two be appointed, if necessary, to attend solely to the matter, the abuse will never cease to exist. Whether or not that tobacco smoking is injurious to the adult, we are not in a position to say; but no man of ordinary intelligence will deny that on boys under age it must have an injurious physical effect. Outside of this immediate harm, pipe smoking amongst boys brings other vices in its wake, which cannot be but morally injurious to them. If this law be put in force and followed by a compulsory education law, our rising generation will be very greatly benefited.

FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The Privileges Americans Can Enjoy for Two Years.

Article 5—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include withing the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea, without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in article one of the convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 6—The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported, shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and the binding of two months from such proclamations.

Article 7—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the secretary of state of the United States and her Britannic majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

Article 8—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commission and officers, and the other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

Article 9—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

Article 10—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in article 1 of this treaty, shall conform to harbor regulations common to them, and fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear, when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of the established ports for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays, and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage, nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 11—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada, or the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualties, may unload, reload, trans-ship or sell, subject to customs laws and regulation, all fish on board when such unloading, trans-shipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish their outfit, provisions and supplies, damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews; and licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or Newfoundland for the homeward voyages such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

Article 12—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

Article 13—The secretary of the treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bowsprit, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her majesty's government, previously to their taking effect.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

While Master Robert Forbes, son of Mr. Forbes, engineer was passing along New Gower-street, near the West-End fire hall, on Saturday last, he captured a purely white butterfly, which was flying about. He brought the butterfly home, and has it at present alive under a globe. Butterflies in Newfoundland, in early March, shows a climate not so bad, when our neighbors in the Western States and the North-West of Canada are half freezing to death.

SUPREME COURT.

RHODES versus FAIRWEATHER.

[BEFORE JUDGE CONROY.]

This is an action taken for recovery of the penalty, under the act of 1879, for the taking of seals prior to the 12th of March. This act permits the action to be taken within twelve months after the commission of the offence. The act of last session enacts that the action must be taken within three months. It was decided that this latter act repealed the former, and that as the action was not brought within the period required the case was dismissed. Messrs. Whiteway, Johnson and Pittman for plaintiff. Messrs. McNeilly and Scott for defendant.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

(Concluded.)

Again they smiled at what they thought was his ignorance in calling the members of the Queen's household simple servants. But here the young man was wiser than his critics. Servants they certainly are, and nothing more, although some of them own large estates and have handles to their names. At home they may be masters, just as the millionaire's chef may own a house, be a landlord and swell around in his domestic circle, but in the royal household they are simply upper servants, grooms, gentlemen in waiting, ladies in waiting, or whatever they may be called, they bear the same relation to their mistress, when on duty, as our plain waiters and chambermaids bear to their mistresses. Of course it is a huge joke that people should think it an honor to fill such menial offices, and it can do no harm for a foreigner occasionally to call them by their proper names. The Queen, it may be remarked, seems to have been about the only person in England who appreciated the situation. To the courtiers, as to our writer on etiquette, it was a very solemn occasion; it appeared a dreadful thing to say right out loud that these noble lords and ladies were mere servants. But the mistress saw the fun of this, though they did not. It is said that when the noble footman reported the answer of the young American to the request that he should dine with the household, she leaned back in her chair and laughed as she had not done for years. "Did he really say that?" she asked. "Then he shall not dine with the servants." So Jesse dined with his hostess.

We believe that one of these days when they get red of some of their flummery the English people themselves will admit that the American was right. Meantime it becomes every lover of his country to look after these Anglomaniacs who would destroy our infant aristocracy by mixing up indiscriminately guests and servants at a dinner party. Our trouble is that we cannot as yet obtain a supply of English lords and ladies to take the place of our Irish domestics. German noblemen we have in plenty, with an occasional specimen from France and Italy, but the English seem to stay at home. In time, when Ireland gets home rule and all her landlords are ruined, and when we have destroyed England by establishing free trade, all this may be changed. Then the nobility may be compelled to emigrate and earn an honest living by going out to domestic service. If they do, the rule may be then relaxed, but until that time it seems to us better that the gentlemen invited to dinner by a lady should dine with the hostess, rather than be sent to the cook in the kitchen or the grooms in the stable.—N.Y. Times.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

"House" tonight.

It is stated that a new paper, to be called the Indicator, is about to be started.

In yesterday's paper instead of "Clapp" read "Clift" in the Newfoundland's passenger list.

Owing to the lecture tonight, the City Rink carnival has been postponed till Thursday night.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Moderate Drinker," in reply to Rev. J. E. Manning, on High License, received. Will appear tomorrow.

The regular monthly meeting of the "St. John's Typographical Union" will be held this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

Don't forget the lecture, by Rev. M. P. Morris, in the Star of the Sea Hall tonight. A large number of tickets have already been disposed of, and persons desirous of obtaining good seats should be at the hall as early as possible.

The Norway fishery to date of the 3rd inst., stands sixteen million fish as against nine million for a corresponding period last year. It must be remembered that the greater part of this fish is not that which interferes with the Newfoundland fish markets. It is only Loffeden Island fish which meets us, and the catch of this to date is somewhat below that taken for a similar period last year. This information we have from a reliable source in town.

DEATHS.

BARRY—A. Meriden, Conn., Ann, beloved wife of Captain George Barry and daughter of the late Thomas Lawlor, Esq., formerly of Newfoundland.

MULLOWNY—This morning, after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Mullowny, (blacksmith), aged 65 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, Water-street West—R.I.P.

TILLEY—Monday morning, after a long and painful illness, Ellen, beloved wife of Peter H. Tilley, aged 29 years. Funeral on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence James-street West. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

there is an old proverb which says, "If a man wants to beat a dog he can easily find a stick." I think, sir, that this proverb applies in my case. No doubt the hon. gentleman has some deep motive in all this, and it is very easy for an opposition member to try and make capital out of what is partly the case. There may be some excuse for the hon. member as he is in opposition, and is, no doubt, looking out for place and pay. I think that his remarks about the petition were quite uncalled for. Bonavista Bay received more aid from the government last year than any previous year, especially in the form of relief works, and I have no hesitation in saying notwithstanding what the hon. member, Mr. Morine, may assert to the contrary, that two-thirds of my constituents would

ENDORSE MY ASSERTIONS

in this respect. I most emphatically declare that for the amount of money which was expended on roads and other works of public utility, during the past two years there was a greater return and a great deal more work done than for the previous five years. Upon the Bonavista breakwater there had been some thousands of dollars spent. I take credit, sir, for the erection of that most useful work, the light house on Little Denier Island which cost over \$12,000 and was initiated by the present government, and yet they are not I suppose to have any credit for it. But it was the same way with every administration. Let the fisheries fail, let the consequent want and suffering come upon the people and at once the opposition are ready to fasten the responsibility and blame upon the government. They were to be blamed for failing fisheries, short prices, bad crops; in fact all the vicissitudes of providence. The present government had not dealt exceptionally with Bonavista, and while I am a representative of Bonavista Bay I would not submit to it such a thing were attempted. It has been my duty, and I faithfully discharged it, to see that the settlement of Bonavista had justice done to it. The hon. member, Mr. Morine, and I, are in perfect accord in all that affects the interests of our constituency. I have always found the hon. gentleman, when outside the walls of this house, most courteous to me. It is only when he is within this Assembly that he pursues a different course and endeavors to do me an injury in the estimation of my constituents. I hope that the stand I have taken will meet with the full approval of those whose name appeared to this petition. Their signing that petition will make no difference in my conduct towards them. It will not make us bad friends. Explanations may yet come which may have the effect of showing how that petition was obtained, and the representations that were made in obtaining it. Till then I shall rest satisfied that my conduct has so far met with the approval of the majority of the electors, and confident of that approval, and of my own singleness of purpose to faithfully serve my district; I am convinced that the course which I have pursued will, in the end, be recognised by my constituents as the only one which an honest and conscientious representative could have pursued.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the seal-fishery bill. Mr. Murphy in the chair.

CAPT. DAWE moved the adoption of the first section of the bill, which he shortly explained.

HON. THE SPEAKER said that when the bill which the present measure sought to amend came before the house last session, he and other professional men did not care to oppose it, as the object of the bill having been to put an end to litigation in sealing matters, their opposition might naturally have been imputed to interested motives. He thought, however, with the hon. the introducer of the present bill (Capt. Dawe), that it was better for disputes to be settled by litigation than in a severer and more violent way. All are acquainted with the great hardship borne and the great courage displayed by our sealers in the pursuit of their dangerous avocation, and all know the extent they risk their lives for these treasures of the deep. They kill them by the exercise of an enormous amount of labor in many cases, and sculp, pan and haul these seals at distances of ten or twelve miles from their vessels. He quite agreed with the hon. member for Harbor Grace (Captain Dawe), that for the legislature to impose on these men the duty of remaining on the ice to watch these seals in all weather, in frost and snow and storm and tempest, and at great personal risk, would be to impose far greater hardship and difficulties than any legislation should impose upon them. He believed the present to be a humanitarian measure, and although the seal-fishery might be said to be languishing and moribund, still he did not think that the legislature should burden its prosecution with an unnecessary hardships.

(continue on first page.)

The denial of the correctness of the Telegram's statement "respecting the prohibition of land grants on the French Shore within half a mile of the sea," throws the onus of proof upon our contemporary. The denial of the Colonist was published on the authority of the gentleman best informed on such matters, namely, the Hon. Surveyor General himself. If he does not know, who does?